THE FLOYD BANQUET.

Interesting Developements of Cabinet Movements.

After Dinner Revelations of the Ex-

Our Virginia Correspondence RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 12, 1861. ary Banquel to Gov. Hoyd, ex-Secretary of War,

s friends in the Legislature and many private citizens a splendid banquet, at the Exchange Hotel, last night. ent was given in token of the high admiration in which

Among those present at the dinner were the Hon. Mr.

lowed by three cheers for Gov. Floyd. When the ap-

eech not very oulogistic of the constitution. -If I had all the wealth of language that belonged have conferred upon me to-night. It is thing of a consolution to me, after all I omething of a consolation to the, after all sepa-ated from you in this very building some our years ago, to be met by such manifestations of kind appreciation as you display here to-night. It is, indeed, mored for the discharge of responsible duties, rendered tate peculiarly delicate and embarrassing; but I endie a little awkwardly a weapon that was familiar to o, for I must say to you that I have not opened uth before a public assembly since four years ago many of the sens of Virginia here, and engaged them in hearty congratulations upon the happy intion of the conflict which we had then passed house, we congratulated ourselves upon the result of the great battle through which we had passed. If there was umph of the minority—inact it soften as great process.

that it was alone a quieting of the confederacy for the moment—still there was a general feeling of triumph, and me abiding hope in the minds of the people that in the Four short years have rolled over, and how imph? Where is the peace that we expected to Where is the safety and where the accurity that you had a right to count upon? Where is the preserva-tion of the law which was hopefully looked for? Where dition of things. Is there any ground of complaintagainst you for any act subversive of the principles upon which foot? What wrong have you perpetrated? Not one, not one. How came it to pass seen, that this confederacy, this Union, which, like the gontleman who has just soken, I love and honor for its purity, has been aunihi-

heart can contemplate, who by some posular and unaccountable destings, were brought from the land where
they lived to this countary, here to remain and engage in
these pursuits which peculiarly helitied that helpless
condition. And what has been the result? The institution of the property of the common shall has even
been planted. For bothing swages they have become thrustimes—from being swages they have become thrustimes that the swages thrust of the swages of the
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did the African blood contribute towards the safwindown of civilization before? Three is not on the
wholes lished did a much towards human advancement
and refinement as the African blood contribute towards the safwindown of the analysis of the swages of the
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of the swages of the swages of the swage one. How came a to pass soon, that this confidency that through the late of the price, have an extended price of the party, has been annihilated and the party of the party of

that and tray well, the private on for salvany are that a set large well and the hall soliding to the context that it and the part of the context that it and the part of the context that it and the part of the context that it are the context that it is arrest in the bold that it are the context that it is arrest in the bold that it are the context that it is a con

in battle array against King George upon the mere assumption of a power on his part to over the tail in the State of Virginia they seldom saw a cup of tea. Whea they eprang to arms in these days to resist the imposition of thus triding tax, how much more resultly should the descendants of these men resist the accumulated grievance henped upon them. Patrick Henry stood within the very echoes of this spot proclaiming, "Sive me liberty, or give me the death." (Applause) If it was a constitutional infraction, I would say that there was ground for besitation and delay but when you come here, standing for the rights granted by the constitution of the United States, standing for the rights consecrated under the decision of the Seyreme Court when you ask for that and no more, if you besitate, I can say, he who dallies is a dastard, and he who doubts is danned. (Immease upplause.)

Mr. Floyd concluded with a few brief remarks in vindication of his official career in connection with the War Pepartment. He was very warmly applaudod throughout.

Speeches were delivered by John Enadolph Tucker,

TAKING OF THE LOUISIANA FORTS.

Full and Intersecting Particulars.

Full me have foreign Gressed, Jan. 11.

Under orders of Governor More, received several day against the foreign of the control of the c

So much for the soldiers who have left. Now for the remaining excitement in the city.

Lieutenant John A. Jaquees (Lieutenant of Police, but an old soldier) yesterday recruited and organized a company of one hundred men. Last evening the company elected hun Captain, Chas. C. Culbertson as First Lieutenant, and A. B. Dickinson second. The company was organized under the law of the late Legislature; and inmediately after the election, the captain tendered the services of the company to Adjutant General Girot. Great crowds of people flocked all day around the First district lock up, where the recruiting was going on.

At this same place another company was forming to go to the forts at Penascola, Florida, that being the most exposed of Southern ports, and word having come to the city that the Floridians needed aid in occuping the forts. Late last night we heard that the company would not be needed in Florida. If this be so, the company will still organize and tender themselves to Governor Moore.

At the corner of St. Charles and Common streets yesterday, was another crowd: the excitement being the formation of another volunteer company by District Attorney Bradford, his office being there.

We hear rumors of other company is provided a remaining the formation of another volunteer company by District Attorney Bradford, his office being there.

We hear rumors of other company marched around last night, not forgotting to halt and cheer the Groscont as they passed by.

Ris difficult to describe the excitement which new provails in this city. But there is only one sontiment to be discovered—and that is, to get ready for the fight and meet it to the death whos it comes.

ENTHUSIASM OF THE SOLDEKIS.

[Special Despatch to the New Orleans Bee.]

Berow Roore, Jan. 10, 1961.

We arrived at this place on the National, at ten minutes before eight o'clock to night. On the way up, our boat, crowded as it was with uniformod men, attracted the attention of every boat was presented to understand the movement and cheered as vector o

terity, I trust, will do my memory justice.

B. ROSWORTH.

REGULAR TROOPS FOR THE STATE.

The Louisiana Board of Military Commissioners appointed by the recent special session of the Legislature having considered it advisable to call into service about five hundred regular soldiers to be ready in case of emergency, they authorized yesterday the enrollment of that number of volunteers for the term of four months, the pay and rations to be the same as those in the United States Army.

Before their determination could be made generally public the whole force was raised or arranged upoa, even then hundreds of men being necessarily turned away.

The first company of Louisiana Volunteers is, we believe, commanded by Captain Charles M. Bradford, with Pr. Butchelor as First Lieuteeant. We withhold, by request, certain particulars concerning the company until our issue of to-morrow.

with especial yiew to be a formidable fighting corps. If we are correctly informed, Major W. C. Capers is to take the captainty, and Mr. Goorge L. Boad will be first heatenant.

PIRACY RECOMMENDED.

The New Orleans True Delta, which seems to be acta: ated by the policy of Lafitte Says:—The brig Formalo, from New York for this port, and now fully flue, has an board some ten thousand packages of powder, destined for St. Louis a sweare now tarrly into the war, would that be well for the Governer, who is commander inhift, to take measures to secure this powder Such a cupply may not be had for the next twelve months.

THE SINEWS OF WAR FORTHOMING.

The New Orleans Program, of the Illu inst, says:—We have been handed the following copy of a letter, addressed yesterday by the Southern Bank, of this city, we the Governor of the State of Louisiana. It speaks for itself:—

Southern Bank, New Omerans, Jan. 10, 1861.

To his Excellency Thomas O. Moors, Governor of the slade of Louisiana, Raton Rouge:—

DEAR NES—At the request of the President and Directors of this institution, I have the pleasure to inform you that, impelled only by a desire to promote and sustain the welfare and honor of our State, they are propared to place at its disposal, should the present public extremeless require the same, a loan of iffly thousand dollars. The honor and welfare of Louisiana being, as before observed, the only object in view by the profer of this foan, I will merely add that, in case you think proper to accept it, such terms for its reimbursement as you may doem equitable, or as may be agreed upon with other parties for similar loans, will be entirely acceptable to the directors of the Southern Bank. I take a wantage of this occasion to subscribe myself, with the greatest consideration and respect, dear sir, your most obselent servant,

THO LAYTON, Cashier.

SEIZURE OF FORT MACOMB.

The New Orleans Prioxyma of the 12th instant states that two companies of the Reacchas, about one bundred men strong, have received orders to proceed to

be more highly gratified than by the entertainment of the josty Continentals.

NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

[From the New Orleans Delta.]

[From the New Orleans Delta.]

Some of our Western friends are much disturbed with apprehensions as to the manner in which we may use the advantage of our position in commanding the month of the Mississippi. Some of them even go so far as to get up this geographical fact as an insurmountable obstacle to the division of the Union. There is much bluster about the West not permitting the South to control the navigation of the river, and prevent the free exit and outry of ships owned by citizens of other States, and the deposit of their produce in our port. On these pounts we think the difficulties greatly exaggerated. The accession of Louisiana, her resumption of her sovereignty, will, of course, carry with it all the powers and rights which accrue to sovereign and indeposited nations. There will be no difficulty in maintaining those rights whenever they may be questioned or assailed. But there is little reasen to apprehend that they ever will be assailed. Louisians will never distince a exercise any more power over the navigation of that portion of the Mississippi which flows through her torritory, than has been exercised by the United States and the citizens of other States who are friendly to us will be allowed the same free entry and exit which they have always cujoyed. Nay, more; the commerce between them and us, under the free trade policy—which will not one of the leading features of the political system of the South—will be far greater than it ever has been under the New England policy which has controlled the daministration of this government for the last forty years. As the West largely produces what we of the South—will be far greater than it ever has been under the New England policy which has controlled the nadministration of this government for the last forty years. As the West largely produces what we of the South ended to pen our ports free to those articles

issippi is one and indivisible in interest, and no olitical divisions or relations which ignore this identity will over be permanent. Whether we are members of the same or different political communities, commercial relations of the closest character will ever be maintained between the States that lie along this great artery of trade. Such, at least, will be the policy of the South. Woe to the reckiess fanatic and madman who shall seek to change these relations into those of conflict and hastility.

New Orleans is the natural and geographical depot of the trade of the Mississippi valley. The artificial system of protective tariffs and other facilities and aids of the federal government have diverted that trade to the Eastern ports, and imposed upon it the burden of a more expensive transportation to those ports. It will be the aim of the new policy of the South to abolish these interferences and obstacles, and to make trade as free arm of the new policy of the South to abolish these interferences and obstacles, and to make trade as free arm of the new policy of the South to abolish these interferences are dissipated by the work of the current of the Mississippi. If our Western frieads cannot perceive the operation and advantages of this change, they have far less shrewdness and sagacity than we have given them credit for.

THE CLERGY AND THE CRISIS.

THE CLERGY AND THE CRISIS.

Circular Letter.

New York, Jan. I, 1861.

To mic Cerror and Larry or Coursens Guercius is an Sourious Status or mic Union.

We would salue you, brethren, in the spirit of the apostoic formula: "Grace, mercy and poace." As fellow heirs of a kingioim that "endureth for ever," we have common interests and relations superior to all political bende, furnishing the basis of fraterial intercourse even in seasons of greatest civil commettee. Fath in God would seem to be the only alternative in a crisis which reveals the impotence and short sightedness of man. It is with a profound conviction of the imminence of national perila, and with a deep sense of the solemnity and delicacy of the humble attempt to avert them, that we venture a few suggestions to our dear brethren, touching some of the immediate causes of our danger, and the probable consequences to great moral and religious interests of the threatened disruption of our civil ties.

A dispassionate view of public affairs constrains the beine that a system of gross and persistent misrepresentation has hea much to do with leading the nation to the verge of revolution. The South has been slandered at the North, and the North as greasily misrepresented at the South. The extreme sentiments of unworthy acts of unitividuals, and the passionate utterances of inconsiderable bodies, political or exclesinatival, have been haralded through the land as the deliberate expression of opinion of great parties, denominations or sections of country; whereas they merely represented the extravagance of their authors, and should have been consigned to the obvivion they merited. Two much of this fasticidal work has undeniably been done by the pulpit, but far more by the press. A duntingnished Senator, when recently asserting in his place that "nine-tenths of the compatinat" as to a suppose greators "are unfounded," added this deserved rebuse of an unseraptious press.— Where there is accious of the consistent of the consistent of the consistent of the press.—